"The EAGLE has the largest

VOL. XIV, NO. 128.

WICHITA KANSAS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1891.

WHOLE NO. 2161.

# BITTING BROS.



It stopped the clock

It would be hard to find a suit of clother really bad enough to stop a clock, because well regulated clocks can withstand that kind of a shock, but it is not hard to find suits that tives investigating the robbery and murare worthy of a place nowhere der at the Richards' homestead Monday it is not hard to find suits that are worthy of a place nowhere but in a curosits shop. We arers are not made to fit clothes; clothes are made to fit the wearer, and if they don't do it they are worth considerably less than nothing. You are better off with inferior material and a good fit than with the best material ever manufactured and a bad fit. We will answer for the fit and material of our tailor made suits and trousers. Some fine effects in single and double breast silk vests. New patterns in boys and childrens suits every day. Just in; two lots at 3.00 and 3.50 per suit; one good value at 4.00 and 5.00. Mail orders attended to upon receipt.

BITTING BROS.

### BITTING BROS.

One-Price Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers. 126 & 128 - Douglas Ave.

If you want to buy a \$5.00 shoe for \$3.85 in mens button, lace and congress, warranted to give wear equal to a custom made pair, why come in to ou want a pair for the boy and

them, by come to see us.

If y wish a pair for the baby and want to buy them cheap, why come If you are busy during the day and want a pair of shoes, why come in to see us up till 9 o'clock. We are open and will be glad to see you.

## The H. L. SHOBER CO.

312 East Douglas Ave. A. E. SHOBER, Manager.

THE ALTON BOYCOTT New York, April 14.—The war on the Chicago and Alton, waged by the Trunk Line association and the Central Traffic association, began today. The order of the board of rulings of the two associations, forbidding all roads within its jurisdiction to do business with the Chicago and Alton.

went into effect at the close of busines went into enect at the close of business today. There are sixty-seven roads inter-ested in the baycott. All Alton tickets are taken off sale on these roads today. Bag-gage will not be checked through on the Alton.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Upon the recommendation of the civil service commendation of the civil service commission, with the hearty concurrence of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs, President Harrison has ordered the classification upon the civil service rules of the shoot superintendents, their assistants, school teachers, physicians and matrons in the Indian service. This classification will include between 600 and 700 persons.

150 N. MAIN ST.

(FOX'S Old Stand.)

OUR BIG

## To-Day. 2 FOR 25 CENTS M. H. De Young on the Question of Re

Buy enough to last you all season as you won't find them again at that price.

### GLOBE, 150 N. MAIN ST M. B. COHN,

THE RICHARDS' MURDER.

the night the murder was committed. The condition of Mr. Richards remains unchanged. Both bullets were found to have passed through his body, one through the left lung and one through the outer edge of his left side.

CATCH UP

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Ok., April 14.—
The work of alloting the lands in severalty to the Pottawatomie Indian has just been completed. It has consumed a period of four years. Alloting Agent Maj. N. S. Porter and Indian Agent F. A. Porter arrived at the agency this evening and turned over the tract books, field notes, etc., containing the result of their four years labor to Indian Agent Col. Patrick. Allotments have been made to 1,460 with shoes on their feet or under their arms, this is pretty good evidence that the prices are right. Farther more, we are selling the very best makes produced in this country at the prices asked for shoddy goods. No profit to us is the key-note.

INDIAN ALLOTMENTS.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, Ok., April 14.—
The work of alloting the lands in severalty to the Pottawatomie Indians has just been completed. It has consumed a period of four years. Alloting Agent Maj. N. S. Porter arrived at the agency this evening and turned over the tract books, field notes, etc., containing the result of their four years labor to Indian Agent Col. Patrick. Allotments have been made to 1,460 Pottawatomie reservation, which has taken up about 243,840 acres of the original Pottawatomie reservation, which from the entire acreage of 576,000 acres to be thrown open to white settlement. Boomers are travel-to white settlement. Boomers are travel-to the west of the west of the agricultural depression upon a too small circulating medium. As a relief he suggested the free coinage of silver and it. Hon. John W. Springer, of Illinois, was elected temporary secretary. The chairman then presented Governor Prancis of Missouri, who welcomed the congress marked a new era in agricultural depression upon a too of the agricultural d to white settlement. Boomers are travel-ing through the country all the while, ostensibly just going across the country, but really examining the land, trying to find out where the Indians have been lo-cated and looking for a probable location

THE ARKANSAS ALLIANCE. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 14.—During the past three months the Farmers' Alliance of Arkansas has been considering the feasibility of establishing an organ at the state capital. It is claimed that the order has 100,000 members, and that the increase is very rapid. Recently the Alliance executive committee met at Little Rock and femally agreed upon starting a ecutive committee met at Little Rock and formally agreed upon starting a paper. It is understood that Mr. Crabtree, the Alliance member of the legislature, from White county, will be a leading factor in the new publication. It is contunded by well informed members of the order that the defalcation of ex-Treasurer Woodruff, coupled with much pernicious legislation by the last general assembly, makes a load which the Democratic party cannot carry to victory at the next general election, and that an able organ at the capital will keep the short comings of the capital will keep the short comings of the Democratic party fresh in the public mind and unite the farmers against it. The paper will start with 10,000 bona fide cir-

THE IDAHO INDIANS.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, April 14.—The Indian who killed the Hulls near here Monday, was found dead by the Indian police several miles south, he having shot his animal and himself through the body. The stage from Challis, which arrives here about 3 p. m., was fired upon by a party of Indians this afternoon, while passing through the lava beds six miles west of

### COMMERCIAL POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE KANSAS CITY COMMERCIAL CONGRESS,

President Harrison Makes a Plea for an Honest Circulating Medium.

Handkerchief Sale Secretary Rusk Tells What is Being Done To Promote the Foreign Trade In Agricultural Products.

in Agricultural Products.

M. H. De Young on the Quastion of Recolaiming Arid Lands—Charles Francis
Adams Advocates the Policy of
Laisser Faire—Messrs. Thurber and Combinations.

Permanent Officers Francis of Recombinations.

Permanent Officers Flatter of the Volume and character of our currence on the currence of the particular of the volume and chara

but by this deliberate congress. Different causes were assigned for the depression of western interests. Let it be what it may. western interests. Let it be what it may, the effect was the same. There was deep-rooted dissatisfaction, and there was an unanimous desire that the evil of depression be abolished, and that western interests be stimulated. Heretofore federal legislation had been in the interest of the east. Congress had been favorable to the creditor class and the west was a heavy debtor. It was necessary now for the west to stand together. There were many things, said Governor Francis, that the west desired, in the advocacy of which it should be unanimous, earnest and continuous. The west wanted earnest and continuous. The west wanted freer trade with Mexico and Canada and South America, and with all the countries of the world; the west wanted the Mississsippi connected with the great lakes; it wanted improved water ways; it wanted international railways, so that one could step on a vestibule train at Kansas City and step off at Buenos Ayres; it wanted a fuller volume of currency. These were things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs, and these were things

that the west must act together upon.

T. Dwight Thacher, of Topeka, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the state tend the congress. Among the letters was one from President Harrison. It was as

DEAR SIEL I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 24, inviting me to attend the meeting of the commercial congress of the western agricultural and mining states to

volves the concession that things may be too cheap. A coat may be too cheap as well as corn. The farmer who claims a good living and profits for his work should concede the same to every other man and woman who toils. I look with great confidence to the completion of further reciprocal trade arrangements, especially with the Central and South American states, as furnishing new and large markets for furnishing new and large markets for meats, breadstuffs and an important line

ineats, breadstuffs and au important line of manufactured products.

"Persistent and earnest efforts are also being made, and a considerable measure of success has already been obtained, to secure the removal of restrictions which we have regarded as unjust upon the admission and use of our meats and live cattle in some of the European countries. I look with confidence to a successfuf termination of the pending negotiations, because I cannot but assume that when the absolutely satisfactory character of the sanitary inspection now provided by our laws is made known to those foreign states they will promptly relax their discriminating regulations. No effort and none of the powers vested in the executive will be left unused to secure an end which is so desirable.

preciated of irredemants carriedly. It is a very painful and slow business to get out when once in.

"I have always believed and do now more than ever believe in bi-metalism, and favor the fullest use of silver in connection with our currency that is compatible with the maintenance of the parity of the gold and the silver dollar in their commercial use. Nothing, in my judgment, would so much retard the restoration of the free use of silver by the commercial nations of the world as legislation adopted by us that would result in placing this country upon a basis of silver monometalism. The legi-lation adopted by the first session of the Fifty-first' congress, I was assured by leading advocates of free coinage (representatives of the silver states) would promptly and permanently advance silver to \$1.29 per ounce and keep it there. That anticipation has not been realized. Our larger use of silver has apparently, and for reasons not yet agreed upon, diminished the demand for silver in China and India.

in China and India.

"In view of the fact that it is impossible in this letter to elaborate, and that propositions only can be stated, I am aware that what I have said may be assailed in points where it is easily defensible, but where I have not attempted to present the argument. I have not before, except in an official way, expressed myself on these subjects. But feeling the interest, dignity

Secretary Rusk's letter, after expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the congress, continues, in substance, as fol-

lows:

"The number of subjects proposed for discussion by your committee will prevent in the limited time of the congress a wide and full discussion of them all. Let me suggest that prominence be given to those questions affecting the agricultural interests; for the reason that if the conditions of agriculture be favorable and the conditions of its votaries be prosperous, all interests

and step off at Buenos Ayres; it wanted a fuller volume of currency. These were things that would relieve the distressing condition of affairs, and these were things that the west must act together upon.

T. Dwight Thacher, of Topeka, well-comed the delegates on behalf of the states of Kansas.

An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Upon reassembling letters of regret were read from men who had been given special invitations to attend the congress. Among the letters was one from President Harrison. It was as follows:

"Executive Mansion."

"Executive Mansion."

"Ease University of your letter of March 24, inviting me to attend the exercise of the commencial laws we have, in his judgment, the better, and that if the conditions of the states where it is being left alone by the government; that the fewer commercial laws we have, in his judgment, the better, and that if the committions of a the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that the conditions of the country are boand to share in that t

Martino has ordered the classification of the control of the contr

for our own sakes, we must cultivate a demand for these products in the most finished form, thus reducing bulk and consequently cost of transportation, while at the same time we keep all labor ex-penses at home."

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION. Hon. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco

Hon. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, in transmitting his regrets, sent a paper on firrigation.

Mr. De Young stated that conservative persons have estimated that at least 50,000,000 acres now owned by the general government could be reclaimed by irrigation. Perhaps the quantity was much greater, but it would be well to keep on the safe side in considering a question of this kind. No existing law would tempt private enterprise to engage in the enormous task of bringing this arid region to use. His experience and observation had taught him that the so-called desert had acts and similar measures only stimulated the settlement of tracts which require no extraordinary outlay of money, and which in the nature of things, would be brought

the settlement of tracts which require no extraordinary outlay of money, and which in the nature of things, would be brought under cultivation by private enterprise even if the government did not offer large inducements. Continuing, he said:

"The real problem is to make useful these 50,000,000 acres. I think this could be done by an expenditure of less than five dollars an acre. The aggregate sum required for the purpose (\$250,000,000 sounds very formidable, but the fact must not be lost sight of that it would be only a temporary outlay, and that every dollar would be returned to the treasury fivefold.

"One needs only to reflect upon the conse-

fold.

"One needs only to reflect upon the consequences that would result from such a redemption to be profoundly surprised at the inaction of the government in the promises—for one can hardly consider the surveys that have been made as anything more than superflous investigations, for they have served no other purpose than to emphasize facts already clearly established.

SENATOR PEFFER

SENATOR PEFFER.

Senator Peffer. of Kansas, wrote that the objects of the congress met his hearty approval, and expressed the hope that it would result in bringing the people of the west and of the south into closer social and commercial relations. "We have been kept apart so long," his letter continued, "that it seemed almost hopeless to expect a union. Now I understand that this commercial congress to be held in Kansas City mercial congress to be held in Kansas City proposes to assist in the inauguration of a scheme which will unify the commer-cial interests of the south and west. That being our object, I pray you godspeed.

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, wrote

Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, wrote that it would not be profitable for him to prepare an address, such as he had been invited to present to the congress. His views, he said, were so radical, as well as positive, that they would not prove acceptable to such a body as the congress proposed would necessarily be. While he realized the hardships of the present situation in the west, he did not believe that any action, except individual action, was necessary for a remedy. Continuing, Mr. Adams' letter stated:

"The very general popular idea which now exists that the government is the great paternal do-all, to protect every one and every thing, and to provide remedies for every ill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize with. On the contrary, I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinious as to think that the world is governed altogether too much, and that it has rarely been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this country within the past twenty-five years. What our country needs most of all, in my judgment, is in matters legislative to be severely let alone, and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their own salvation in their own way. If so left, they will work out that salvation a great deal quicker and a great deal more satisfactorily than they will ever succeed in doing while the government incessantly enumbers them with its well-meant but most ill-advised assistance in so doing.

Dealing singly with the subjects proand every thing, and to provide remedies for every fill that the body politic is subject to, I do not sympathize with. On the contrary, I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinious as to think that the more in the contrary I am so out of date and antiquated in my opinious as to think that the and that the as rarely been governed so much or so badly as it has been in this country within the past twenty-five years. What our country needs most of all, in my judgment, is in matters legislative to be severely let alone, and that the industrious and thrifty people thereof be permitted to work out their own salvation in their own way. If so left, they will work out that salvation a great deal more satisfactorily than they will ever succeed in doing whils the government incessantly encumbers them with its well-meant but most ill-advised assistance in so doing.

Dealing singly with the subjects proposed for discussion by the congress, and A are worked to the the did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe in the contrary ill man the most of a matter of the more and and that the subjects proposed for discussion by the congress, Mr. Adams wrote that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe there was any general business and agricultural depression

without bigotry of opinion, without any assumption of infallibility, but as an American citizen, having a most earnest desire that every individual and every public act of my life shall conduce to the glory of our country and the prosperity of all our people, to submit these views for your consideration. Very respectfully, [Signed] "BENJ. HARRISON."

A letter from Hon. J. M. Rusk, secretary of agriculture, was then read:

SECRETARY RUSK'S LETTEP.

Adams wrote that he did not believe that depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe any legislation is required as affecting commerce, transportation and finance; I that the thought improved transportation by land and water would provide for itself to under the laws of supply and demand, if he the government does not continually meddle with it: that he thought western high products would find markets soon enough, and if the government would leave the mouth of the congress, Mr.

Was any general business and agricultural depression except that due to natural and temporary causes; that he did not believe any legislation is required as affecting commerce, transportation and finance; I that the thought improved transportation by land and water would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he they commerce would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if he had an advert would provide for itself under the laws of supply and demand, if h

the currency is excessive tinkering, and if the government would leave it absolutely alone, the internal currency of the country would regulate itself just as perfectly as international currency does: that the manufacturing interests of the country always had been most successfully promoted by individuals when government had left them alone, and that every interference of government in this matter, so far as he knew, from the beginning to the McKinley bill, had been detrimental to the public interest; that the irrigation of arid lands is settling it.

imposed by selfish interests, should never be lost sight of in the discussion of this subject. Closely invoived with this question is that of federal and state statistics. (I would like to add foreign statistics.) For to profit by the law of supply and demand there must be the fullest distribution of absolutely reliable information regarding the supply and demand, not only of this, but of all foreign countries. As long as this country produces a surplus of any one eron the

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF HORRORS FROM THE CHILIAN WAR.

John Bull Growing Restless at the Interference With Trade by the Contending Factions.

The End of the Struggle Apparently as far Off as Ever-The Ruin and Poverty Inflicted Upon the Poorer Classes.

Austrian Manufacturers Anxious for Reciprocal Trade Relations With America-The Striking Weavers at Bradford Still Rioting-Slavin, the Pugilist, Starts for America - Emperor William and Bar-

on Wissman-

London, April 14.—The marquis of Salisbury has sent a cable dispatch to the British minister at Sautiago de Chili and another to the British admiral (Rear Admiral C. F. Holtham, C. B.) in command of the Pacific station. In these dispatches the British premier says that the closing of the nitrate ports of Chili by order of President Balmaceda is ultravires, inasmuch as the blockade of these ports has not been officially declared. Lord Salisbury has also notified the British ship owners who are interested in the trade with Chili that the British admiral in Chilian waters will protect their interests, and that England does not recognize the double exaction of duties now collected by the Chilian congress party and by Presiden Balmaceda's adherents. But the marquis of Salisbury adds that he advises the British merchants to pay the double duty in order to avoid trouble, but to do so under protest.

A correspondent writes concerning Iquique, the Chilian oper lately bounharded by the Chilian congress party and by Presiden Balmaceda's aditionally the consensual trades to pay the double duty in order to avoid trouble, but to do so under protest.

A correspondent writes concerning Iquique, the Chilian port lately bounharded by the rebels:

"What is occurring in this unfortunate port is something unheard of and it leads one to believe that no civilized beings now like here are robbing, plundering, murdering, violating women, and committing all classes of atrocities, while incendiaries are also engaged in their nefarious and pillage:

On March 6 the Lima Diario said: "The concernment of Chili has determined to estimate the ferman government of Chili has determined to estate the late of the company. The capital house fitting business in Europe, has, it is amnounced to dody, been formed into a limited liability company. The capital to be almonted to be in the bearing to the thing the partners in the firm, who have granted to their employes shares upon be the copient of the company. The capital to a limited to a believe that t London, April 14.-The marquis

A reporter who visited the French steamer Perou on her arrival at Callao furnishes the following news:

The Lima Commercio said, on March 16. The rebel forces which fought around Pozodmonte and near Iquique number 4,660 men, while the government troops reached barely 3,000. The dead in the different actions numbered 700, and include many high officials. The rebels finally won, and captured in all thirty-six cannon and Gatling guns. It is, however, worth remembering that although the cable offices are under control of the revolution."

The Reichsanzelger adds that Major Wissman, after the three months' leave of history with his been granted to him, will return to Africa and serve there under Herr Von Soden, the governor of East Africa.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Home, April 14.—In the chamber of deputies today Signor Marmuzzi gave notice of his intention to ask the government what satisfaction had been asked for or obtained in the case of the Italians which is received by cable is not in favor of the revolution."

per pound. Col. Estanisian Del Campo commands all the government forces in Tarapaca.

The revolutionary equadron, it is said, has 15,000 tons of coal at its disposal.

The triumph of the rebeis on the 7th was decisive and Balmaceda's troops were knocked to pieces. After losing all their cannon, rifles and ammunition, only a few officers and soldiers escaped. The people, who are without work, are suffering fearfully and hundreds of them have altendanced the nitrate works, only carrying buckets of water and accompanied by their families have wearily trudged across the desert down to lquique, on the coast. The scene is of a nature which hardly finds an equal in the history of war and revolt and is due to the nature of the country and the class of work there carried on. Many have died on the way to lquique, and their bodies will mark for many a day the roads to the now alandoned intrate producing factories."

Senor Guillermo Pueims Tupper have been declared traitors by President Balmaceda, who has issued a similiar edict with reference to Senor Antunex the minister in France, owing to his having placed government funds at the disposal.

Head the wife we would you like to him. The wife, hut I don't care for her and she don't care for me. How would you like to have care for me. How would you like to have there are for me. How would you like to have care for me. How would you like to have the liked her and thoughts she liked him.

For course she does, said Miller. "Twe heard her talk of you many a time. Now heard that they of course she does, said Miller. "Twe heard her talk of you many a time. Now heard her talk of you many a time. Now heard her talk of you many a time. Now heard her talk of you many a time for many a day the color of what I liked him.

For course she does, said Miller. "Twe heard her talk of you many a time her for the liked him.

For course she does, said Miller. "Twe heard her talk of you many a time her talk of you many a time her talk of you many a time her for the liked him.

For course she doe

AUSTRIAN RECIPROCITY.

VIENNA, April 14.-The Arts and Trades

invitation asking Austria to be represent-ed at Chicago in 1888, was handed in to-day. The report emphasized the desire of the Austrian manufacturers to actively participate in the Columbian exposition to e held in Chicago in 1893. also insists that as an indispensable condi-tion of such participation, the Austro-Hungarian imperial government should

also insists that a stion of such participation, the Association of such participation, the Association of such participation, the artists and manufactures in their efforts to provide a creditable representation of Austrian works of art and manufactures. Finally, the report also asks the Austrian government to put pressure upon the United States government, with the view of removing or at least modifying the tartiff measures, especially those mide law by the passage of the McKinley customs summistrative billing the McKinley customs summistrative billing the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners, their strike is now a foreign to the miners.

resterday of the striking weavers at Bradford still continues. A large concourse of people gathered this morning about the contested space, the town hall square. There is great excitement in the city. The troops are kept confined in their barracks and are ready for action.

The riots at Bradford continue. The mob numbered at least 20,000 persons. The street lamps were extinguished by the rioters. The military, police and special constables charged and dispersed the mob. Many persons were injured.

The first conflict between the strikers and the police tonight was short and

Many persons were injured.

The first conflict between the strikers and the police tonight was short and sharp. The rioters again gathered at 10 o'clock tonight. Strong bodies of strikers were posted on the side streets and behind all the boardings in the vicinity, and each crowd was well equipped with building materials, to be used as missiles when the authorities attempted to disperse the gathering. The police made several charges on the men, but all efforts to thus dislotte the strikers from their fortified positions proved futile.

Eventually orders were given for the police to make a flank movement on the rioters, and by these means they succeeded in making them beat a retream, but not without a fierce struggle, during which the windows on Sundide street were smashed by the shower of missiles with which the strikers sought to repulse the police. A curious incudent in connection with the fighting tonight was the arrest of a special constable on the charge of having directed the rioters in the attack on his fellow officers. This, however, the constable stoutly denies. At 11 o'clook all was quiet.

CO-OPERATION.

CO-OPERATION.

London, April 14.—The old and well-known house furnishing firm of Maple & Co. having a number of places of business in this city, a branch house in Paris and correspondents in Smyrna, Madrid and Trabeez, probably the largest concern in the house-furnishing and house-fitting business in Europe, has, it is announced today, been formed into a limited liability company. The capital of the company will be \$10,000,000, which is wholly absorbed by the partners in the firm, who have granted to their employes shares upon the cooperative plan in the reorganized company. There are people who believe that the royal commission, if it does its work intelligently, will come to the conclusion that co-operation in business and trades upon plans similar to that adopted by Maple & Co. and others, is the secret of avoiding strikes and other signiar labor troubles.

THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.

which is received by cable is not in favor of the revolution."

All the citizens in Arica since February 23 have been under the protection of the British vice consul.

The Lima Commercio on March 8 published the following cable message from Iquique, which has been received by the English minister:

"The bombardment of Iquique by the revolutionary squadron on February II, it do to the destruction by fire of seven of the principal blocks on the Alto De Melle side, but the custom house escaped. The German bank it is reported, has refused to hand over the funds in its possession to the government. The Peruvian consul at Iquique, Senor La Torre, paid \$12 each as passage for 189 women and children. The Peruvian consul at Iquique, has been selling flour at 122 cents per pound. Col. Estanisian Dei Campo commands all the government forces in Tarapaca.

The revolutionary squadron, it is said, "The revolutionary squadron, it is and said to Roberts a friend and who before Miller's marriage was a rival for Miss Sull's hand, and said to Roberts that he noticed his wife seemed very favorably impressed with him. He was a good-looking, joliy young fellow, and seemed to be as much attracted to Mrs Miller as she to him.

The revolutionary squadron, it is said, "The revolutionary squadron, it is said, "The revolutionary squadron, it is and said to Roberts and made a proposition to him."

The revolutionary squadron is a said, "I am tired of the revolution of the protection of the protection of the revolution of the consultation of the consultation of the original cause of the trouble between the original cause of the tr

months."

Roberts accepted the terms and said that if the wife were willing it should be done. Miller at once went to his wife and talk'd the matter over with her. She says now she did not agree to the sale, but Miller says she did. Anyway, he told Roberts all was satisfactory, and Roberts took his place as the head of the firm. Roberts, however, failed in his payments. His promised to send file monthly. Miller threatened to recurn from the west and recisim his wife. Roberts fied from the house. Mrs. Miller was now alone. She whole story. A warrant was issued for Miller's arrest.